



Postsecondary National Policy Institute

Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs)¹

HISTORY

The College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 established federal funds for Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), including AANAPISIs, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Predominantly Black Institutions (PBIs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), and Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs). During the reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) in 2008, AANAPISIs were [authorized](#), with specific eligibility and use requirements codified in [2009](#) into Title III, Parts A and F of the HEA. These acts established a limited pool of federal funds for which eligible institutions could apply with the specific intent of increasing their ability to serve Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (AAPI) students.

FEDERAL FUNDING

- AANAPISIs are federally funded under Title III, [Parts A](#) and [E](#) of the HEA.
 - Title III, Part A funding for FY23 was [\\$18.6M](#).
 - Title III, Part F funding for FY23 was [\\$5M](#).

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

- In 2022, there were 206 AANAPISIs in 30 different states and territories, with California (85), New York (21), Hawaii (13), and Washington (13) having the most institutions.
 - While AANAPISIs are in multiple regions of the United States, their concentrations reflect the distribution of AAPI communities across the country.
- Of the 206 AANAPISIs, 86 were public four-year institutions, 66 were public two-year institutions, 53 were private non-profit four-year institutions, and one was a private non-profit two-year institution.
 - 16 are considered land-grant institutions.

¹ Data points are based on the author's calculations of IPEDS and FSA unless otherwise cited or specified. Only degree-granting and Title IV-participating institutions are included. Codes and data are available upon request. Trend data represents information for the current cohort of institutions under the designation.

ENROLLMENT

- In fall 2022, AANAPISIs enrolled 2,561,109 total students: 2,201,239 undergraduates and 359,870 graduate students.
 - 18.4% of the total enrollment (472,425 students) at AANAPISIs identified as AAPI.
- Total fall enrollment at AANAPISIs has declined from 2,657,348 in 2012 to 2,561,109 in 2022, a 3.6% decrease.
 - Non-AANAPISI enrollment declined at a higher rate, dropping from 18.3 million in 2012 to 16.2 million in 2022, an 11.3% decrease.
- In 2022, 35.2% of all AAPI students in the U.S. were enrolled in AANAPISIs.
 - This is down from 38.9% of all AAPI students enrolled in AANAPISIs in 2012.

FINANCIAL AID

- According to the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, [43.8%](#) of AANAPISI students received some form of federal Title IV financial aid in the 2019–20 academic year, compared to 54.9% of all students.
 - [29.8%](#) of AANAPISI students received a Pell Grant, compared to 40.2% of all students.
 - [24.2%](#) of AANAPISI students received a federal student loan, compared to 34.5% of all students.
- Among AANAPISI students who received federal Title IV aid, the [average amount](#) received was \$8,890.
 - The average Pell Grant amount for AANAPISI students was \$4,520.
 - The average federal student loan amount for AANAPISI students was \$9,698.

COMPLETION/DEGREE ATTAINMENT

- At AANAPISIs, 57.9% of students graduated within 150% time.²
 - In comparison, 63.5% of students at public four-year institutions, 30.2% of students at public two-year institutions, 68.4% of students at private non-profit institutions, and 50.8% of students at private for-profit institutions graduated within 150% time.
- At AANAPISIs, 68.4% of AAPI students graduated within 150% time.
 - In comparison, 75.9% of AAPI students at public four-year institutions, 40.9% of AAPI students at public two-year institutions, 81.8% of AAPI students at private non-profit institutions, and 60% of AAPI students at private for-profit institutions graduated within 150% time.
- AANAPISIs conferred 135,098 associate degrees, 321,335 bachelor's degrees, and 119,597 graduate degrees in the 2021–22 academic year.
 - AANAPISIs conferred 68,341 bachelor's degrees to AAPI graduates, representing 38.4% of all bachelor's degrees conferred to AAPI graduates in 2021–22.

² 150% time represents a six-year graduation rate for four-year institutions and a three-year graduation rate for two-year institutions for first-time, full-time students. Four-year institution counts only include bachelor's degree-seeking cohorts.

EARNINGS AND WEALTH

- According to the Baccalaureate & Beyond Longitudinal Study (B&B), four years after receiving a bachelor's degree, AAPI AANAPISI graduates who reported having an income averaged a gross income of [\\$72,713](#) in 2019, nearly \$20,000 higher than the national average for all AAPI bachelor's degree graduates.³
 - AAPI graduates earned an average of \$52,323 at public four-year institutions, \$61,383 at private non-profit institutions, and \$70,603 at private for-profit institutions.
- Wealth accumulation can be [measured](#) differently from income. Four years after graduating:
 - [9.5%](#) of AANAPISI bachelor's degree recipients owned a home, compared to 23.8% of bachelor's degree recipients overall.
 - [70.6%](#) of AANAPISI bachelor's degree recipients had a retirement account, compared to 73.7% of bachelor's degree recipients overall.

DATA SOURCES

[Baccalaureate & Beyond Longitudinal Study](#). National Center for Education Statistics, February 2024.

[Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System](#). National Center for Education Statistics, March 2024.

[National Postsecondary Student Aid Study](#). National Center for Education Statistics, February 2024.

[U.S. Department of Education Program Data](#). March 2024.

³ Earnings and wealth estimates only include graduates who received their bachelor's degree before age 29.